

HILL TOP

ORCHARDS & NURSERIES

HARTFORD, MICHIGAN

Leave 1-94 at Hartford or Lawrence exits. Located 1 mile south of Red Arrow Hwy. 3 miles east of Hartford or 3 miles west of Lawrence

Phone: Area Code 616
621-3211

**SPECIAL
PRICE LIST
FOR**



RCHARDISTS

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
RECEIVED

JAN 2 1963

Specialties
**DWARF AND
SEMI-DWARF TREES**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**CERTIFIED VIRUS
FREE CHERRY**

**"STURDY
ROOT"**

brand

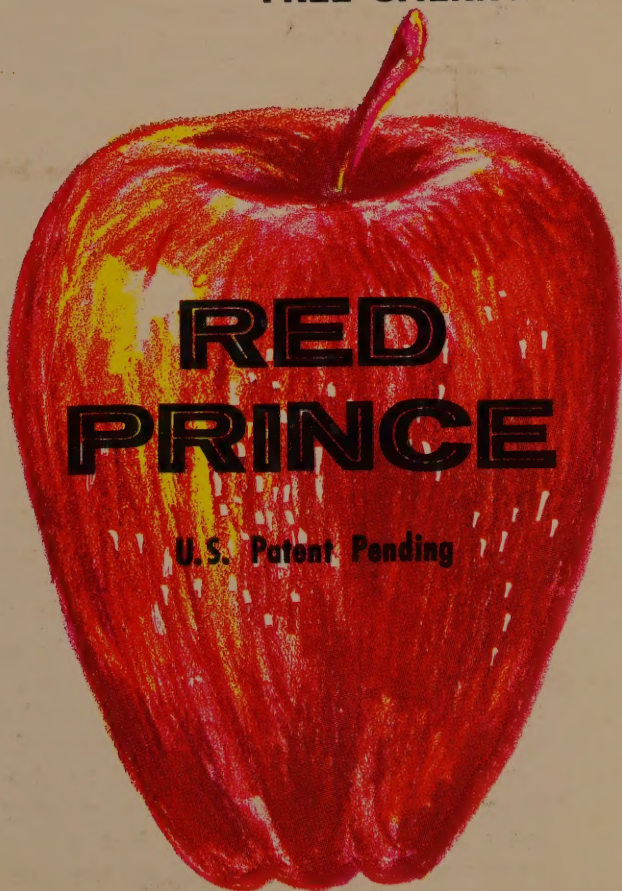
Fruit

Trees

with

a

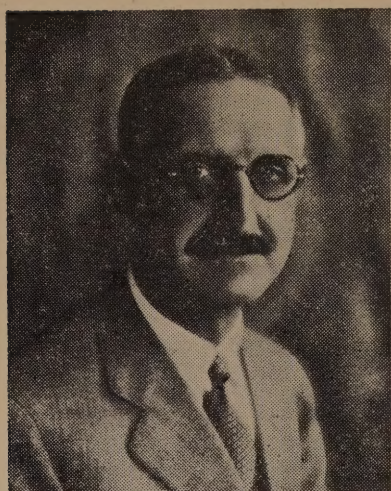
future . . .



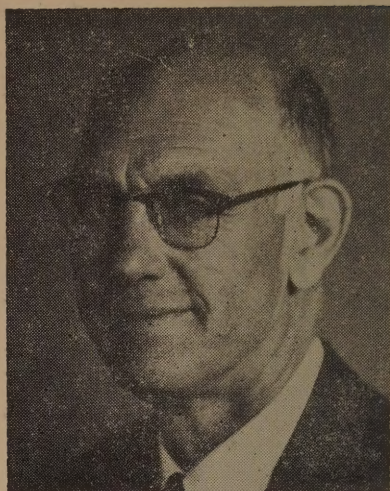
U.S. Patent Pending

**OUTSTANDING NEW
RED DELICIOUS SPORT**

MEET THE FOLK



J. H. HEUSER 1888-1954
The founder of our business.



EUGENE J. HEUSER
General Manager

To those who are not acquainted with us, we would like to introduce ourselves. Our business was founded by the late J. H. Heuser. While he sat at the drafting board in his engineering office in Chicago, he dreamed of owning a fruit farm. At last he purchased a 47-acre farm in southwestern Michigan. Encouraged by the production of a young peach orchard, he expanded his holdings. Being trained in engineering, he was very precise about the plantings and the trees that went into them. He was not satisfied with the quality of trees

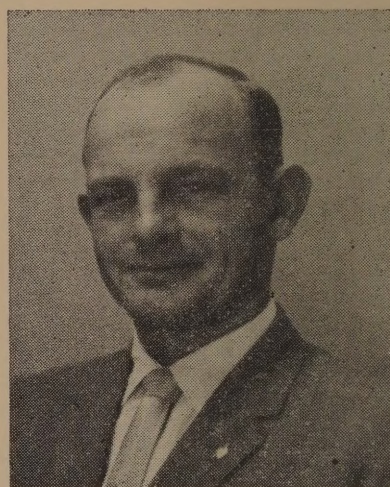
available and decided to produce his own, beginning with peach trees. Soon the neighbors were asking for some of his trees, and our nursery business was born.

Our business is a partnership consisting of Eugene J. Heuser, Wallace E. Heuser (Eugene's son), Dorothea A. L. Day, and her husband, Paul Day. Two other sons of Eugene, Kenneth and Robert Heuser, are active in the management of the business.

We now operate over 800 acres; about 450 are in orchards, and a little over 120 in fruit tree nursery stock.

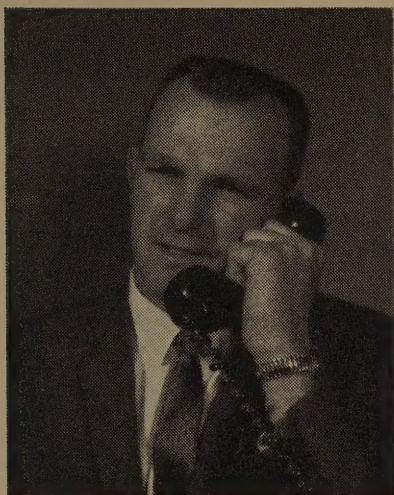
The operation of the orchards along with our nursery business assures you that we understand the problems and needs of the grower.

We feel this is very important in the production of the kind of trees you want. It also enables us to grow new varieties and strains on a commercial basis and evaluate them from the market standpoint. As we grow primarily for the commercial grower, you will note that our list is confined to the best of the commercial varieties. We are constantly on the alert for new and better varieties, but will not offer one for commercial planting unless we are convinced of its merit.

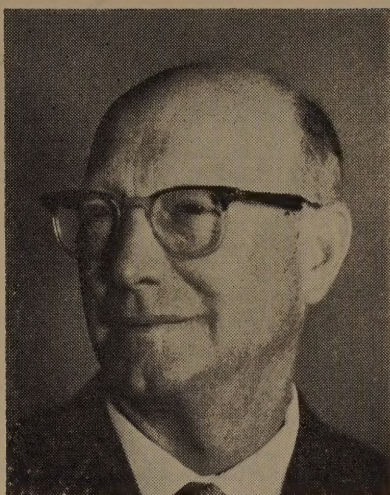


ROBERT S. HEUSER
Manager of fruit production
and Packing House

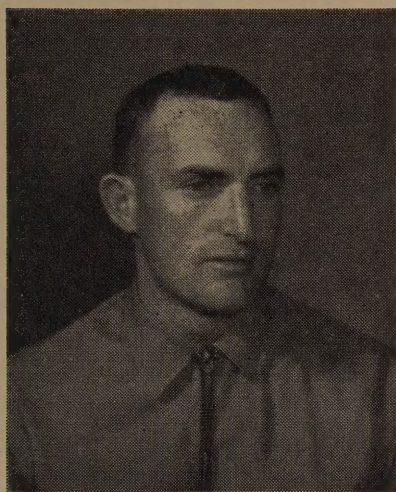
AT HILL TOP



WALLACE E. HEUSER
Manager of Nursery production and fresh fruit sales



W. PAUL DAY
Supervisor of Maintenance and equipment sales



KENNETH A. HEUSER
Supervisor of Personnel

Production of fruit trees is under the direction of Wallace Heuser. Every minute detail from the production of the rootstock to the finished tree receives his personal attention. He cuts all budsticks from selected bearing trees in our orchards. Our scion orchards are all indexed to assure freedom from virus and all of our growing fields are fumigated to eliminate nematodes before planting. All of our trees are grown under irrigation and are sprayed, cultivated and dug with the most modern specialized nursery equipment. This careful attention

to detail results in "GROWN IN QUALITY" that will stand out in your plantings of "STURDY ROOT" trees.

Every member of the Hill Top team has a personal interest in seeing that every order is satisfactory.

NEW FOR 1964 MALLING 26 ROOTSTOCK

It appears that this stock will fill the gap between MIX and VII. Will be ideal for a filler tree or can be planted in solid blocks where a tree somewhat smaller than VII is desired. See page 7.

(Copyright © 1962, Hill Top Orchards and Nurseries)

TWO NEW MODERN

"STURDY SPUR" RED DELICIOUS

Miller Strain

U. S. Plant Patent Applied For.

**THE BRIGHTEST SPUR TYPE
DELICIOUS OF THEM ALL**

"Hill Top" is proud to present a new spur type Red Delicious apple that surpasses all others in color and quality. A full tree sport, discovered in the Martin Mt. Orchard of Consolidated Orchards Company's plantings near Paw Paw, West Virginia. This tree, now 16 years old, has been under the observation of Horticultural experts for several years and all have agreed that it is outstanding. Second generation trees are now bearing heavy crops of bright red top-quality apples. Fruit is excellent Delicious type and colors very early. It is a clear bright red blush with no stripe. Ground color is clear and bright and the muddy green transition color is not present. Mature fruits color completely to bright red even in the dense parts of the tree. The tree is strong, productive and typically spur type, resulting in a sturdy semi dwarf size. Growth is moderately spreading with strong wide-angled scaffold limbs. Second generation trees set heavy to spurs and start bearing at a very early age.

We feel that the production possibilities of this strain, when coupled with a modern root stock such as MM 104, could surpass anything available to date.

AVAILABILITY

We are the owners of this fine new strain and trees can be obtained **ONLY** from **HILL TOP ORCHARDS AND NURSERIES**. Trees will be available on several rootstocks in the spring of 1964. Order early.

SPUR TYPE APPLES

"STURDY SPUR" YELLOW DELICIOUS

Sundale Strain

U. S. Plant Patent applied for.

We are honored to have been the only Eastern nursery selected to propagate this fine new strain.

Discovered in the Sundale Orchards, Roosevelt, Washington this whole tree sport of Yellow Delicious grows more compactly and produces spurs and fruit at an early age. The spur type characteristics of this strain indicate early and heavy production of fancy quality fruit on a smaller tree. When properly spaced it should produce high yields per acre with a reduction in growing costs that will spell real profits for the grower. We feel that this is a real advance in the production of Yellow Delicious.

AVAILABILITY

"Sturdy Root" trees of **Sundale Strain** will be available on various rootstocks in the spring of 1964. Supply limited, order early.



Close up view of "STURDY SPUR" Miller Strain showing the spur type growth of the tree and the excellent shape of the fruit.

HOW "STURDY ROOT" CONTROLLED SIZE TREES ARE PRODUCED

The basis of top quality dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit trees is the rootstock. Dwarf rootstocks are clonal, propagated vegetatively, not produced from seed. Mother plants are set out in rows in beds of specially prepared soil. As shoots from these begin to grow, earth is hilled up around them until the bed appears as in the picture on page 6. During summer and late fall roots form on most of the buried shoots. Early in the following spring the earth is pulled away and the shoots cut off at ground level. These shoots are then graded and the best planted out in rows in the nursery field. These grow into little trees and by mid-summer they have grown to budding size. Crews of expert budders set a bud of the desired variety in each of the stems of these rootstocks. They are sprayed, cultivated, hoed and cared for through the summer. The next spring the top of the rootstock must be cut off, by hand, just above the bud that was set the previous summer. Again the tree must be sprouted, staked, trained, sprayed, watered, cultivated and given the most careful attention while the bud is growing up to make a HILL TOP "STURDY ROOT" brand quality fruit tree.

This entire operation requires tremendous amounts of hand labor and unceasing supervision. There is no substitute for careful attention to every detail in the production of these trees. This is why profit-producing trees are never sold in the bargain market.

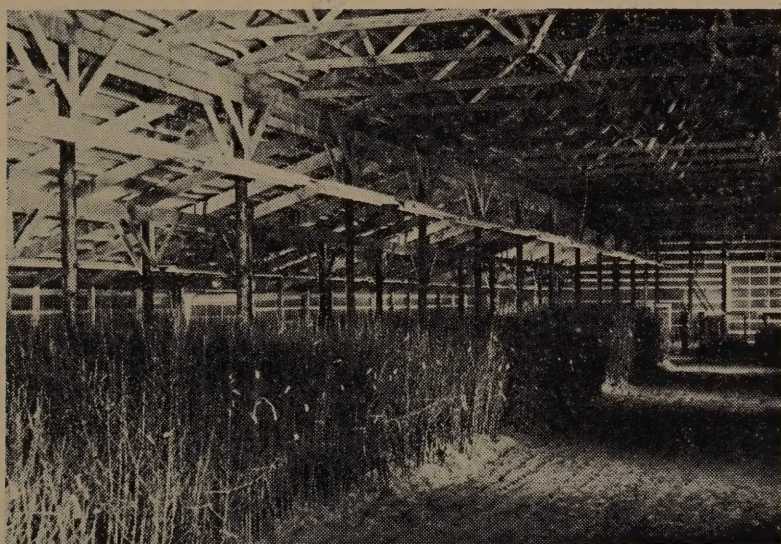
UNIQUE STORAGE SYSTEM PROTECTS "STURDY ROOT" VITALITY

We have always followed the practice of digging our trees in the fall and, after grading, they are bunched and heeled in sand in our heeling bed. We have proven to ourselves and thousands of loyal customers that this method is the most satisfactory way to store fruit trees. Because there is danger that trees not adequately protected by snow or evergreen cover can be damaged by severe cold spells, and because our ever-expanding market requires that we ship some orders before our ground thaws, we have constructed a new nursery storage building. This building is somewhat different from most nursery storage buildings. It covers



"Sturdy Root" trees with roots heeled in sand in our nursery storage building.

an area 150 x 225 feet and the trees are stored here, heeled in sand the same as they were outdoors, except that they will be protected from excessive cold spells that we might have during the winter. This storage is double-insulated and equipped with an irrigating system so that we can control soil moisture content to keep the trees in peak condition at all times. These facilities will enable us to improve our shipping service in the spring as we will be able to send our southern orders out earlier than when the trees are heeled outdoors and the ground is frozen deep. Storing trees in this manner not only keeps them fresh and full of vitality, but prevents nearly all of the injury inherent in the bare-root method of storing trees in nursery cellars. As these trees are stored standing up and never piled in heaps and walked on, you will not have the broken branches and skinned bodies or dried out trees.



"Sturdy Root" brand trees heeled in sand in our new nursery storage building. These trees were in perfect condition for planting in the spring with no dead buds or twigs.

CLONAL ROOT STOCKS ARE THE THE MALLING ROOTSTOCKS

The dwarfing of apple trees by propagating them on specialized rootstocks is not new. This practice has been carried on in Europe for over two centuries. They used different rootstocks in different parts of the country and, in many cases, the same rootstock was used under several different names which caused much confusion in the propagation of trees on these roots.

Many years ago the East Malling Research Station, in England, collected together all of these different rootstocks that could be obtained in Europe, grew them, and classified them according to their different individual characteristics. After the selections were made, each was given a number, and each selection was propagated from one plant by vegetative propagation so that all the progeny of each number or type is uniform. This was a great step forward in the development of dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit trees, as it is now possible to know that if you use one number of Malling rootstocks they will all be the same, and they will be different from another particular number. A great deal of research has been done with these dwarfing rootstocks in this country over a period of about twenty-five years. As a result of this work it has been found that, for most parts of the country, the following numbers of Malling rootstocks seem to be the most desirable for dwarf and semi-dwarf trees.



One of our propagating or "stool beds." This mid-summer view shows the bed after the final mounding. It has been mulched with straw to conserve moisture. See story page 4.

MALLING IX—for true dwarf trees see page 8.

MALLING VII. An open, spreading, semi-dwarf about the size of an average peach tree. Sturdy, winter hardy, uniform growing, and transplants well.

MALLING II. A sturdy, winter hardy tree that bears young and heavy. A little larger and more upright growing than Malling VII. Good for the less vigorous varieties such as Jonathan and Red Rome.

BASIS OF CONTROLLED SIZE TREES

MALLING XXV. Trees on this rootstock are larger and have cropped more heavily than M.II. On good soil they are as big as trees on M.XVI. Results so far indicate this is a rootstock of unusual vigor with the ability to induce fruiting at an early age. Trees will mature nearly as large as standard trees.

MALLING 26 (M.26). This new rootstock has been released at East Malling, England, and it promises to be the answer to a stock that produces a tree which will range in size between M.IX and VII. A limited number of trees will be available for spring of 1964.

INTERSTEM TREES. There is considerable interest by some growers and experiment station workers in trees on seedling apple roots with a section of Malling IX grafted into the stem. This is called a double-worked or interstem tree. Indications are that these trees will mature to a size between Malling IX and VII and have better anchorage. Other combinations would be MM104 or Alnarp 2 for rootstocks with a dwarfing interstem section. We have a limited supply of these trees in stock, write for list.

THE MALLING MERTON STOCKS

This series of rootstocks was developed at East Malling Research Station and the John Innes Horticultural Station which is located at Merton; therefore, they were called Malling-Merton or MM rootstocks. They were bred primarily for resistance to Woolly Aphids, which are a serious problem in many areas, and were made by crossing Northern Spy with certain of the Malling series. These crosses were made over thirty years ago and fifteen seedlings were selected, numbered consecutively from MM101 to MM115. The four most promising, MM104, MM106, MM109 and MM111, have been tested in this country since about 1954. While actual orchard performance of the MM rootstocks in this country is limited each year more characteristics are showing up that indicate that MM trees have shown the ability to get off to a good start and grow well in the orchard.

MM106—Similar to MVII in size and bearing habit and slightly better anchored. On soils of low fertility this stock may be smaller than MVII. Does not produce suckers.

MM111—Induces early and heavy bearing, with tree size comparable to MII, but better anchored than MII. This stock is worthy of trial for increased production and better anchorage in this size range. Has withstood drought conditions well in England.

Malling Merton Rootstocks—Con't.

MM104—Makes the heaviest producing tree of any rootstock. Starts bearing early and grows a little larger than Malling II. Makes a well anchored tree that generally will not require support, and is considered one of the most promising of the MM series. Should not be planted in wet locations.

MM109—A large tree equal to standard size. Compares with MII in yield and has been quite resistant to drought in several tests. May have a place where a larger tree is desired.

ALNARP-2 (A2)—This rootstock was developed at Alnarp's Fruit Tree Station in Sweden and is vigorous and hardy. Tree size will compare favorably with MII. We suggest trial plantings of trees on this rootstock in those areas where hardiness is a prime factor.

See Variety List Page 10-14.

DWARF APPLE TREES

Apple trees propagated on Malling IX rootstocks usually make a tree about six to eight feet tall and about the same spread. These little trees are ideal for home garden planting. They are easy to care for and spray, and bear abundant crops starting the second or third year. They can be trained as espaliers for planting on patios or along fences. The large tasty apples produced will be a treat to the eye as well as the palate.

Many commercial growers are becoming interested in growing dwarf apples as a commercial venture. Tests now being carried out at Experiment Stations across the country indicate that orchards on Malling IX roots, when properly planted on good sites, will make phenomenal records of production. Planted about 8 feet apart in rows spaced 15 feet apart on good rich well-drained soil in a location protected from strong winds, these trees will produce heavy crops. They should be supported by wires or stakes and irrigation should be available. We suggest trial plantings and welcome visitors to our own trial block now in its seventh year.

NOTE: When planting dwarf trees make sure that the bud union is 3 to 4 inches above the leveled ground.

Varieties available described on pages 10-14.

DWARF APPLE TREES PRICED ON Page 24

SEMI-DWARF APPLE TREES



Partial view of a block of 50 acres of apples on semi dwarf roots. This picture was taken in August of their 3rd year. Most of them were producing fruit at this age.

The interest in apple trees propagated on semi-dwarf rootstocks has been increasing in every section of the country. The advantages of growing smaller trees of high productive capacity is readily apparent and many growers feel that these trees will help to produce higher quality fruit at a lower cost and thereby enable them to compete more equally in today's markets. Semi-dwarf trees are planted closer, resulting in more trees per acre and more bearing surface exposed to the sun to produce better color. The savings in pruning, spraying, thinning, propping and picking of smaller trees are obvious and the greater bearing surface combined with the heavier bearing characteristics of these trees makes for greater production per acre with lower growing costs per bushel.

The size of tree depends on several factors, one of which is, of course, the rootstock upon which it is propagated. However, the soil, the variety, and the care the trees are given are all factors and will affect the size of the tree.

For further size comparisons and suggested planting distances see chart on page 29. Varieties available on Semi-dwarf rootstocks described on pages 10 to 14. For prices see page 24. Write or call collect for prices on larger quantities.

NOTE: WHEN PLANTING DWARF TREES MAKE SURE THAT THE BUD UNION IS 3 to 4 INCHES ABOVE THE LEVELED GROUND.

APPLE VARIETIES

NOTE: To help you order we have indicated in parentheses following the variety name the root-stocks on which we had trees available at the time this list was printed. S indicates standard or seedling root, Roman numerals indicate E. Malling roots. 106, 111, 104 show Malling Merton Roots. A2 indicate Alnarp 2 roots. IX/S and VIII/A2 indicate interstem trees described on Page 7. Varieties are listed in order of ripening in South Western Michigan.

✓ **LODI (S-IX-IX/S).** A new and larger strain of Yellow Transparent. Matures a few days after Yellow Transparent.

✓ **WELLINGTON.** See New Varieties Page 12.

✓ **WILLIAMS EARLY RED (109).** A large red striped apple which resembles Delicious in shape. Popular early variety maturing just after Lodi and before Beacon (Fenton).

✓ **BEACON (or FENTON) (S).** Ripens here about mid-August. Strong trees bear young. Fruit is uniform in shape, large, colors to a bright red that takes a high polish. Fruits color all over, even in the shady part of the tree.

✓ **BLAZE (VII).** See new varieties on page 12.

✓ **TYDEMAN'S RED (VII).** See new varieties on page 12.

✓ **RED WEALTHY (109).** Similar to wealthy but with much better color.

✓ **CORNELL RED McINTOSH (II-IX-106).** A fine bright colored sport of McIntosh from New York State. It appears to be identical with McIntosh except for the much improved color.

✓ **ROGERS RED McINTOSH (S-IX/S-A2).** This superior bright red strain colors to a solid blush without stripes. Flesh is firmer than standard McIntosh. Proven by many years of production in commercial orchards.

✓ **SPARTAN (II-VI-A2).** See new varieties on page 12.

✓ **ANDERSON RED JONATHAN (S-II-VII).** An excellent strain of Jonathan with a fine bright red color. Attains maximum color a few days later than Double Red Jonathan, but has very good storage qualities. Early bearing, heavy annual production. A fine apple for home or commercial planting.

✓ **DOUBLE RED JONATHAN (S-II-VII-IX-A2-104-109-111-IX/S-VIII/A2).** A fine, early coloring strain of Jonathan. Fruit is medium to large in size. Matures to a smooth attractive red color. The best strain for early markets.

✓ **KING RED JONATHAN (II).** A productive high coloring strain of Jonathan. The color develops

APPLE VARIETIES—Continued

early starting as a slight stripe and finishing as a complete solid red.

✓ **IMPERIAL DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS (S).** See page 14.

✓ **RED PRINCE RED DELICIOUS (S-VIII/A2-XXV).** See page 13.

✓ **RED QUEEN RED DELICIOUS (S-VII).** See page 14.

✓ **YELLOW DELICIOUS (S-II-VII-IX/S-XXV-A2).** A very prolific early-bearing variety with golden yellow fruits of exceptional quality. Good either for fresh or processing market.

✓ **MUTSU.** See new varieties on page 12.

✓ **IDARED (S).** Fruit is large, uniform, bright cherry red, smooth finish with firm-textured white flesh. Matures just after Jonathan. Trees are strong, vigorous growers; bear young and heavy. One of the best keepers.

✓ **RED YORKING (VII-IX/S).** A superior red colored strain of the old reliable York variety.

✓ **RED WINESAP (VII).** An improved strain which sizes well and colors with a solid blush but does not get black or russet.

✓ **VIRGINIA RED WINESAP (VII-IX/S).** A selection of Red Winesap that is grown extensively in the East.

✓ **GALLIA BEAUTY (S-II-A2-104-111).** One of the best strains of Red Rome Beauty. Fruit is a solid bright red, good sized, and one of the best late keepers.

✓ **DOUBLE RED ROME (II-VII).** A fine high color strain of Red Rome. Color starts early as a faint stripe and finishes as a rich solid red when mature. The fruit is very uniform in shape. An excellent bearer and long keeper.

NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES

Listed in order of ripening in Southwestern Michigan.

✓ **WELLINGTON.** Ripens ten days before Duchess. Fruit is attractively red streaked and of large size. Hangs well on the tree.

✓ **BLAZE (VII).** A new apple introduced by Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Ripens 3½ weeks ahead of Jonathan in Southern Illinois. Skin is thin, tough glossy, ¾ red over yellow groundcolor. Flesh is firm, crisp, good in quality but less tart than Jonathan, which it resembles. Tree is vigorous and productive.

✓ **TYDEMAN'S RED (VII).** A new apple from England. Looks promising for a late summer apple. The bright color and good quality of this apple indicate it is worthy of trial. We picked mature fruits, with excellent color, on August 30th. Flesh favors McIntosh, but is much firmer.

NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES-Continued

✓ **HARALSON (109).** A medium size, very popular red apple from Minnesota. This tart juicy apple is well liked for eating and cooking.

✓ **SPARTAN (II-VII-A2).** A new apple introduced by the Summerland, B. C., Experiment Station. An attractive McIntosh-type apple maturing about two weeks after McIntosh. Has firmer flesh and excellent dessert quality. Considered a better storage variety. We feel this is worthy of trial.

✓ **MUTSU (VII).** This apple originated at the Aomori Apple Experiment Station in Japan in 1930. A cross between Golden Delicious and Indo, it has many of the characteristics of Golden Delicious as it generally grows in the east. Keeps several months longer than Golden and is reported to be highly resistant to russetting. Should be picked as late as possible to secure maximum quality. Sorry, Mutsu sold out for this year.

Apple Trees Priced on Pages 24-25

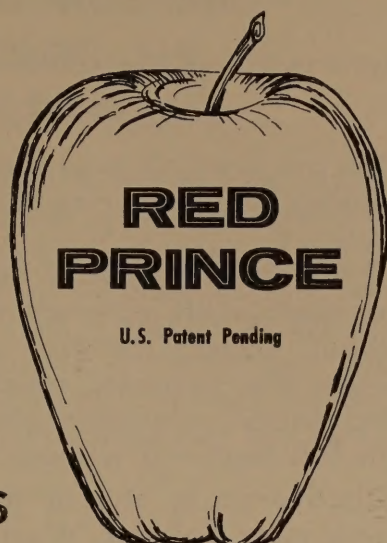


Mr. Willard Hess of Dwarf Orchard Development Co., Quincy Washington shown inspecting some of the 2200 "Sturdy Root" trees planted last spring. This picture, taken in August shows the fine growth these trees made. Every tree in these plantings grew.

SPARTA MICH.—*In reply to your notice concerning any loss of trees, I am glad to report that out of the 1120 trees we purchased this spring, we have not lost any.*

**NEW
FROM
THE
EAST**

**RED PRINCE
RED DELICIOUS**



Red Prince originated as a limb sport on a tree of regular Delicious in the orchard of Mr. R. G. Horner at Martinsburg, West Virginia. When discovered in July, 1954 it was bearing 45 fruits, all of which showed good color, even in the heavily shaded areas. This sport was purchased by Edward W. and Henry W. Miller in May 1955. The Millers immediately began to propagate and top work trees in the Consolidated Orchard Company and The Romney Orchard Company plantings in West Virginia. Trees now in the second generation are bearing heavy crops of highly colored top quality fruit. Red Prince colors very early starting with a bright lightly striped pattern which develops into a bright rich solid red color. Attains full color well before picking maturity. Fruits color fully all thru the tree, even in the dense areas. The color of Red Prince does not fade and "Buck Skin" in extreme hot weather and stays bright and shiny through normal picking maturity. Shape, flesh texture and quality are excellent. Growers and horticultural experts, who have seen this apple bearing in West Virginia, are enthusiastic and feel it is the most outstanding sport they have seen. Originating from a common delicious tree it appears to have inherited much of the flavor and quality of this apple. It is particularly adapted to planting in the east and mid-west areas.

We have the exclusive propagating rights for the Red Prince and genuine trees can be obtained only from us.

Please add 25¢ per tree to the price of apple, for the rootstock desired, listed on page 24.

IMPERIAL DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS

Plant Patent No. 1805

We are licensed to propagate and sell this outstanding new super-sport of the Red Delicious family.

The Imperial Double Red Delicious is a full tree sport with all-over red blush color, and without stripes. Several days before normal harvest the Imperial reaches practically 100% extra fancy coloration and holds on the tree until full maturity without becoming "blackish."

Discovered in one of the Elon J. Gilbert orchards near Yakima, Washington, several years ago, the Imperial tree has consistently produced good crops of well-sized, beautifully colored apples. It is now about 16 years old and is of normal size. Keeping quality of **IMPERIAL** has been termed excellent.

The demand for this fine apple has resulted in the sale of a large part of our stock of these trees as this goes to press. Orders will be filled as received as long as stocks lasts.

Please add 25¢ to the price of apple for rootstocks desired listed on page 24-25.

EARLIEST COLORING RED QUEEN RED DELICIOUS

This apple was discovered as a limb sport on a Starking tree in 1952 in the Iron Mountain Orchard of Consolidated Orchards of Paw Paw, West Va. Mr. Henry W. Miller, of Consolidated Orchards, was quick to see the potential of this sport and made extensive plantings of trees on Malling VII roots. Production on these trees has proven that this apple is probably the earliest coloring of any of the double red strains. It colors similar to Starking but has a much higher color factor. Fruit is average-to-large in size and of good quality. Tests this fall indicate that this strain will mature from 4 to 10 days earlier than Starking. We feel this apple is the answer to the color problem for growers in southern areas where it is sometimes difficult to obtain sufficient color by time of maturity. We are the licensed propagators for **RED QUEEN** and trees of this fine new variety can be obtained only from us. Trees on standard and Malling VII rootstocks are available for spring of 1963 planting. May we suggest that you order early to be assured of obtaining trees of **RED QUEEN**.

Please add 25¢ per tree to the price of apple for rootstock desired list on page 24-25.

HANDY ORDER BLANK

Please remove by carefully tearing out at staples.

Buy With Confidence

Since 1958 we have followed the policy of selling only the trees we grow. We found it increasingly difficult to purchase trees of the quality that we would want to offer our customers. We Grow and Know the "STURDY ROOT" trees we sell and we can stand behind them. Should a customer request us to obtain trees we do not have we will try and purchase just the trees for his order.

THE "HILL TOP" GUARANTEE

We will replace, without charge, any trees sold by us which fail to start growth, provided they are planted in suitable soil and properly cared for, and that we are notified of such loss **Before the First Day of August** following planting. All trees are guaranteed true to name; and if any should prove otherwise, our liability will be limited to replacement of same or refund of the purchase price.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR MAIL ORDERS

Please add 15% to cost of Parcel Post orders to cover postage. Any overpayment will be refunded at time of shipment. Shipments too large for Parcel Post will be shipped either Express or Motor Freight. Transportation Charges collect. Whenever possible we encourage customers to call for their trees.

This assures you of receiving your trees in the best of condition and avoids the chance of loss or damage by the Transportation Co.

TRUCK DELIVERY

When we have sufficient orders located along or near main routes we engage a large truck and load these orders bulk so that they can be delivered direct from our warehouse to you. This assures you of receiving your trees in top condition. We prorate the cost of the truck according to the number of trees and the distance hauled and the cost is usually less than common carrier.

Large orders are best shipped by Motor Freight. Please give us the names of the truck lines serving you so we can plan the best route. Also state the date you would like to receive the trees and we will try to ship accordingly.

HILL TOP ORCHARDS AND NURSERIES, HARTFORD, MICH.

ORDER BLANK

Name _____

Please Print Names and Addresses

Farm Name _____

Street or R.F.D. _____

Town _____ State _____

County _____ Date _____

Please give complete shipping instructions—Date we should ship.
Motor Freight ☐ Name of truck lines.

IF ORDER IS TO BE SHIPPED TO ANOTHER PERSON OR ADDRESS
GIVE SHIPPING ADDRESS HERE.

If an item is out of stock may we substitute a similar variety of equal or greater value ☐ Yes ☐ No

Parcel Post ☐ Express ☐[illegible]

MICHIGAN ORDERS WHERE TREES ARE USED FOR OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL FRUIT PRODUCTION ADD 4% TAX.

The undersigned hereby certifies that all items except as indicated hereon, are purchased for use or consumption in connection with the production of horticultural or agricultural products as a business enterprise and agree to reimburse the seller the sales tax if used or consumed otherwise.

TAX

TOTAL

DEPOSIT

Amt. Encl.	
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
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Sales tax waiver—be sure to sign if no tax is included

HANDY ORDER BLANK

Please remove by carefully tearing out at staples.

MINIMUM ORDER AND TERMS OF PAYMENT

No shipping orders can be accepted for less than \$5.00. On orders of less than \$10.00, full payment should be sent with order. On larger orders, we request a 10% deposit with order and balance before shipment; or if desired we will ship C.O.D. Remittance should be made by Check, money order or bank draft. Cash sent at your risk.

Terms can be arranged to responsible parties if arrangements are made prior to date of delivery. Those desiring terms or who wish to send payment upon receipt of trees should enclose credit references.

DISCOUNTS

3% discount for full payment of order before January 1st, 1963. **AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1963 NET CASH, NO DISCOUNT. CANCELLATIONS WILL NOT BE HONORED AFTER MARCH 1st, 1963.**

This list cancels all previous lists and prices are subject to change without notice.

When figuring prices add up the total number of trees in the order and use the price column applicable to this quantity. (rootstocks excepted) The 1 to 25 rate is for home gardeners and is necessary because of the extra cost of processing small orders. Orchardists who grow trees for commercial fruit production may use the 100 rate or more. 100 to 500 take the 100 rate, 500 to 1000 take the 500 rate, 1000 to 2500 take the 1000 rate, 2500 and up take the 2500 rate.

We constantly strive to make certain that every order is satisfactory, yet we realize there may be times when due to some unforeseen condition you may be dissatisfied. Should this occur we want you to write to us. Your satisfaction is of utmost importance to us.

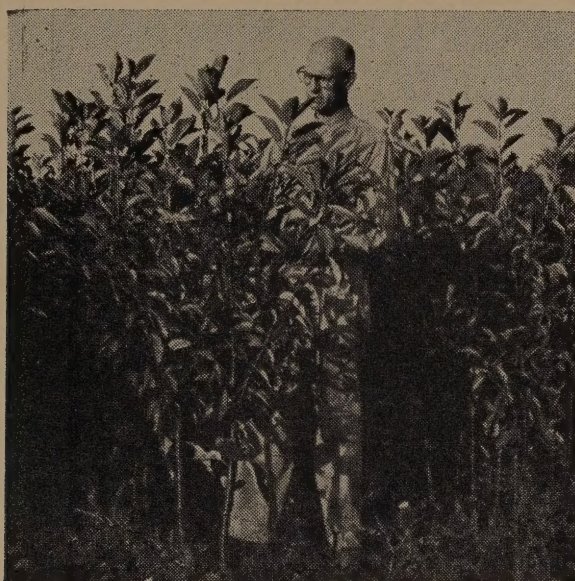
RO-GARD TREE PROTECTORS. Save your trees from rodent damage. Made of heavy perforated galvanized steel with a heavy rubber lining vulcanized to the inside. 10 to 12 inches high. Shipped flat easily rolled to 5 to 6 inch circle that slips around the tree. Requires no fastening. 18¢ each per 100, 16¢ each for 500 or more, FOB Hartford. Shipping wt. 115# per 100.

FAST — SAFE — ECONOMICAL

SOUR CHERRIES

✓ **MONTMORENCY.** The best red tart cherry for home and commercial processing. These trees are grown on Virus Free rootstocks, budded with virus-free buds, and are the best buy in cherry trees available anywhere.

Sorry, the demand for these Montmorency trees has been so great that we are sold out. Many growers are ordering our Montmorency trees now for delivery in the Spring of 1964.



"Gene" Heuser inspecting one year old Virus Free cherry trees. Note the wide spacing, heavy straight trunks and heavy branching.

DWARF SOUR CHERRY

✓ **North Star.** This tree is smaller than Meteor, very productive and resistant to leaf spot and brown rot. The large cherries are bright red, turning to mahogany red. Ripens about July 1st. Tree is very hardy.

✓ **Meteor.** A new variety from Minnesota. The large, bright red, yellow-fleshed fruit is juicy and has a mild, acid flavor. Tree is semi-dwarf and hardy. Ripens 7-10 days later than North Star.

Please add 15¢ to price of sour cherries, page 25.

SWEET CHERRIES

We grow sweet cherries on both Mahaleb and Mazzard rootstocks. Mazzard is a form of wild sweet cherry and is hardier and more robust than Mahaleb. It is considered best for sweet cherry, particularly on heavier soils. All of our sweet cherry buds are cut from virus free trees, grown in an isolated location to minimize possibility of virus infection.

SWEET CHERRIES

Budded on Mazzard rootstocks. Listed in order of ripening in South Western Michigan.

✓ **VISTA.** A new early cherry that ripens about 1 day earlier than Black Tartarian but is larger and firmer. Popular because of it's size and fine appearance.

✓ **CHINOOK.** Fruit is large, heart shaped to round, with smooth, glossy, mahogany-colored finish. Ripens 4-10 days earlier than Bing which it closely resembles. Requires cross pollination but is a good pollinator for other sweet cherries.

✓ **RAINIER.** Tree is vigorous, productive, early bearing and apparently very hardy. Ripens 3 to 7 days before Napoleon. Fruit is firm, high quality and attractive. Color is yellow with considerable pink blush. Requires pollination but is satisfactory as a pollinator for other varieties.

✓ **EMPEROR FRANCIS.** A large, high quality white sweet cherry. Productive and somewhat less subject to cracking than Napoleon. Looks promising.

✓ **NAPOLEON,** or Royal Ann. A golden yellow cherry with a red cheek. One of the best for Maraschino Cherries.

✓ **VENUS.** Ripens about three days before Schmidt. A very productive black shiny cherry. It has quality, size and appearance in a season when there is little competition.

✓ **SCHMIDT.** One of the best known varieties. Fruit is large, black, firm fleshed and ships well. Requires pollination for good crops.

✓ **HEDELFINGEN.** A heavy producer of large black sweet cherries of the Lambert type. Ripens six days later than Schmidt and is more resistant to cracking than many sweets.

✓ **WINDSOR.** A late dark red sweet cherry. Very productive and much in demand for processing.

✓ **VIC.** Ripens just after Windsor. Better size and color than Windsor with superior quality. Tree is large and productive.

POLLINATION OF CHERRIES:

Sweet cherries are self-unfruitful so two or more varieties should be planted. Napoleon, Black Tartarian, Hedelfingen, Windsor and Van are excellent pollinators. Montmorency is self fruitful.

Please see Page 25 for prices of sweet cherries.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS. *The trees arrived in fine condition and although I haven't checked all they seem to be growing remarkably well. The root systems were the best I have ever planted and I have planted over 1000 trees in the last five years.*

PEACH TREES

Budded on Seedling or standard roots. Listed in order of ripening in South Western Michigan.

✓ **ROYAL VEE***. A medium sized all-over red peach ripening 3-4 days before Sunhaven. Flesh is bright yellow, slow oxidizing and of good flavor. Usually free at full maturity. Productive, requires heavy thinning.

✓ **PRAIRIE DAWN***. An early yellow-fleshed cling-stone peach that ripens one week before Redhaven. Fruit is mostly yellow with red blush. One of the hardiest yellow fleshed peaches.

✓ **GARNET BEAUTY***. A limb sport of Redhaven discovered in the Garnet Bruner Orchard in Ontario. Eleven years and three generations of selection indicate that this sport is very stable. Matures 10 days ahead of Redhaven. Fruit resembles Redhaven and is freestone when fully mature. Shows very little tendency to produce split pits as is common with early varieties. Tree is hardy and vigorous.

✓ **SUNHAVEN**. A very early, bright red, medium to large peach for the fresh fruit market. Freestone when fully ripe; otherwise, a partial cling. Clear yellow, fine textured firm flesh of good flavor.

✓ **CORONET***. A medium sized, highly colored yellow fleshed peach that ripens just before Redhaven. Clings somewhat if not fully ripe. Trees are vigorous and productive, blossoms are self-fertile.

✓ **COMANCHE***. Fruits are large, red over about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the peach with firm yellow flesh. Red Haven season. Tree crops well with minimum thinning. Semi free.

✓ **LATE SUNHAVEN**. A sport of Sunhaven that matures with Redhaven.

✓ **REDHAVEN**. Very early, high-colored yellow fleshed freestone peach. One of our most important commercial varieties.

✓ **REDTOP*—Formerly USDA #F-15**. Ripens $3\frac{1}{2}$ weeks before Elberta. Fruit is high quality freestone good size, nearly round with light pubescence. Matures with attractive red blush over most of the surface. Flesh is yellow, unusually firm, fine textured and good quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and productive, self fertile and somewhat susceptible to bacterial leafspot.

✓ **WASHINGTON***. A new freestone peach. Ripens about 3 weeks ahead of Elberta and is reported to be very hardy to spring frosts. From the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

PEACH TREES—Continued

RICHHAVEN. Very large, nearly round, golden color fruits, overlaid with bright red blush on the sunny side, and stripes of red and gold on the other side. Halehaven season.

SUNHIGH. A large, firm, highly colored freestone peach with excellent quality. The leading midseason variety in the East.

EARLIHALE*. A selection of USDA made at Beltsville, Md. in 1944. Ripens with Halehaven. Fruit is medium to large and under northwestern conditions have been very similar to J. H. Hale in appearance. Flesh is yellow, very firm, medium textured, and good flavored, freestone. Requires cross pollination and is susceptible to Bacterial leafspot. Promising for western areas.

HALEHAVEN. A good midseason variety for all-around use.

AMBER GEM. A yellow fleshed clingstone variety, generally used for commercial canning.

BLAKE. A new variety that is rapidly gaining top place in popularity. The large round peaches are three-fourths red over bright yellow and hang well on the tree. Flesh is bright yellow with contrasting red around the pit cavity. Quality similar to J. H. Hale.

SUNCLING*—Formerly SH382. A new clingstone peach for commercial processing. Fruit is medium-large nearly round and uniform in shape. Color is mostly golden with some red on sunny side. Very smooth. Flesh is clear, orange-yellow, fine textured and very firm. Tree is vigorous and productive and buds are very hardy.

KALHAVEN. A high quality, large, smooth, yellow-fleshed peach, ripening just before Elberta. Resembles J. H. Hale. An excellent shipper.

LORING. Introduced by the Missouri Experiment Station in 1946 as a cross between Frank and Halehaven. This large, freestone, yellow-fleshed peach ripens ten days before Elberta.

OLINDA*. A medium to large sized, well colored peach that ripens between Kalhaven and Elberta. An excellent cropper on a very good tree. Moderately resistant to Bacterial spot and canker.

REDSKIN. A cross between J. H. Hale and Elberta. Bright red, yellow-fleshed, freestone, of fine quality for eating, canning or freezing. The leading variety in Elberta season in the Midwest.

ELBERTA (Barden Strain). A much superior strain of Elberta. Has better color and quality along with Elberta production.

PEACH TREES—Continued

✓ **ALL-RED ELBERTA***. A limb sport of Elberta. A yellow fleshed freestone that develops 80% to 100 % red color on all fruit. Resembles Elberta in shape and quality and ripens in the same season. Matures uniformly and can usually be harvested in one picking.

✓ **BABYGOLD 8***. This was formerly NJC64 and was one of the New Jersey Experiment Station crosses. It is a high quality clingstone variety for processing that ripens with Elberta. Worthy of trial for those who want a processing peach in this season.

✓ **J. H. HALE**. Very large, round, firm, smooth peach which always brings top market prices. Must be well pollinated for best crops.

✓ **RIO-OSO-GEM**. A late self-fruitful variety which resembles J. H. Hale but has a brighter color.

* Add 10¢ each for new variety.



Gene Heuser inspecting a block of "Sturdy Root" Brand peach trees. Wide spacing of rows allows room for the formation of heavy, wide angled, side branches at the right location to save for permanent scaffolds. You'll be a full year ahead with these trees.

YORK, PENNA: *Thank you very much for including us in the pool truck the trees arrived in fine shape and are growing very well. Your nursery stock is of superior quality, we have the peach trees growing in a block with some we had to buy from another nursery and there is no comparison between the lots.*

PEAR TREES

NOTE: All of our pear are budded on Bartlett pear seedlings.

✓ **DAWN.** This new pear from the USDA ripens about two weeks before Bartlett. Fruit is of high quality, nearly free of grit cells and similar to Bartlett in shape. Tree is moderately vigorous and susceptibility to fire blight is about the same as Bartlett.

✓ **MOONGLOW.** Ripens about two weeks before Bartlett. Fruit is attractive, moderately juicy, nearly free of grit cells and quality is good. Tree is vigorous, very upright and fruits at an early age. Tree appears to be very resistant to Fire Blight and is recommended in areas where blight is a major problem. Use as pollinator for Magness.

✓ Sorry, supply of Moonglow sold out.

✓ **BARTLETT.** The best all-around midseason pear for canning and fresh fruit market.

✓ **BOSC.** A late ripening russet pear. Good for market but mostly used as a pollinator for Bartlett at the rate of about 1 Bosc for 9 Bartlett.

✓ **CLAPPS FAVORITE.** Large lemon yellow pears with a bright red cheek. Trees hardy and productive, bear annually.

✓ **HOWELL.** A well-known variety producing bright golden yellow pears, red cheek. This pear has been found to be a good pollinator for Bartlett. Sorry, Howell sold out.

✓ **LAWRENCE.** A late, blight resistant, bright yellow pear. Ripens after Kieffer. Tends to be a shy bearer but blooms every year. Most useful as a pollinator for Bartlett.

✓ **MAGNESS.** A new USDA introduction which ripens about one week after Bartlett. Fruit is medium in size, generally oval in shape, lightly russeted. When mature fruit is of the highest quality. Tree is very vigorous and spreading. It bears at about 6 years. Pollen is sterile but will set with most common varieties. Trees very resistant to Blight. Limited quantity available for trial. Use Moonglow for pollinator.

Please see prices of Pear, Page 25.

DWARF PEAR TREES

Pear Trees can be dwarfed by propagating them on the roots of Angers Quince. However, it has been found that Bartlett is not compatible with quince roots and it is necessary to double work these trees. By this we mean the trees must have an interstock, or section of a tree of a different type pear, which will unite with the quince roots and then the Bartlett can be budded on this piece of pear stock with which it is compatible. It has been found that varieties such as Duchess and Old Home can be used for this interstock.

Double worked trees are more expensive to produce but are the only kind that will grow to satisfactory trees in your orchard. If you buy dwarf pears, insist on these trees.

Sorry our supply of Dwarf Pear trees is sold out for this year.

"STURDY ROOT TREES" ARE TRUE TO NAME

To further safeguard the trueness-to-name of our trees, we have employed the Massachusetts Trueness-To-Name Inspection Service to check our trees in the nursery row. This year we had them check all the fields of rootstocks to guarantee that the trees you buy will be on the rootstock as labeled. This extra protection costs you no more when you buy **"Sturdy Root"** brand fruit trees.

STATEMENT OF INSPECTION FOR TRUENESS-TO-NAME

Amherst, Mass.

August 18, 1962

To Whom It May Concern:

All saleable apple, pear, plum and sweet cherry varieties propagated and now growing at Hill Top Orchards and Nurseries, Hartford, Michigan have been examined by the Massachusetts Trueness-To-Name Inspection Service. To the best of our knowledge, these trees are true to name as they now stand in the nursery row.

**MASSACHUSETTS TRUENESS-TO-NAME
INSPECTION SERVICE**

DWARF FRUIT TREE ASSOCIATION: This is an association of people who are interested in smaller than standard fruit trees. Newsletters are published periodically and an annual meeting and summer tours are held. Much interesting and valuable information is made available to members. Send \$2.00 for 1 year's dues to R. F. Carlson, Dept. of Horticulture, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

PLUM TREES

Plum are budded on Myrobolan rootstock.

Listed in order of ripening in South Western Michigan.

SHIRO. This very early plum is a real money-maker. Fruits are round and clear, bright yellow, medium to large in size, and the tree produces abundantly.

BLUEFRE. A new variety from the Missouri Experiment Station. A large, blue, freestone, firm fleshed plum which ripens just ahead of Stanley, but hangs on the trees for three weeks in good condition. Well worthy of trial.

STANLEY. This prune has superseded all others as a commercial variety in the Midwest. Fruit is large, blue and high quality; tree vigorous, bears early and heavy.

A shortage of plum rootstocks along with very heavy demand has depleted our stock of all plum trees for this season. Many growers are placing orders for plums for delivery in the spring of 1964.

APRICOTS

Many new varieties of apricots are being introduced in different parts of the country. We have several of the more promising now producing in our trial orchards. Those interested in apricots please write us for information.



This shows the way we bud the Malling trees high so that when the tree is planted with the bud 3 to 4 inches above the ground the tree will be securely anchored. Observe the uniformity, vigor and well healed bud unions.

HANDY ORCHARD PLANNING CHART

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

8' x 10'—544	15' x 18'—161	21' x 21'—98
8' x 14'—388	15' x 20'—145	22' x 22'—90
8' x 15'—363	16' x 16'—170	22' x 24'—82
8' x 16'—340	16' x 20'—136	22' x 26'—76
10' x 10'—435	16' x 22'—123	22' x 28'—70
10' x 14'—311	16' x 24'—113	22' x 30'—66
10' x 16'—272	16' x 26'—104	24' x 24'—75
10' x 18'—242	18' x 18'—134	25' x 25'—69
10' x 20'—218	18' x 20'—121	25' x 30'—58
12' x 12'—302	18' x 22'—110	25' x 35'—50
12' x 16'—226	18' x 24'—100	28' x 28'—55
12' x 18'—201	18' x 26'— 93	28' x 30'—51
12' x 20'—181	20' x 20'—108	30' x 30'—48
14' x 14'—222	20' x 22'— 99	33' x 33'—40
14' x 16'—194	20' x 24'— 90	33' x 36'—36
14' x 18'—172	20' x 26'— 83	35' x 35'—35
14' x 20'—155	20' x 28'— 77	36' x 36'—33
15' x 15'—193	20' x 30'— 72	40' x 40'—27

To find the number of trees per acre for other spacings multiply the distance in the row by the distance between the rows and divide into 43,560.



New, modern pressure type, soil fumigating unit in use on our nursery fields. This expensive operation assures you that "Sturdy Root" trees will really have roots to live up to the name.

PRICE LIST

BIG SAVINGS—Combine your total order of trees of all kinds (except rootstocks) to determine the low quantity rate your order earns.

This price list is for those engaged in the orchard business. The extra cost involved in processing, packing and shipping small orders of many items requires that we ask those ordering for home gardens to use the 1-25 price.

These prices are for top quality trees that have been grown, dug, graded and packed carefully with attention to every detail. If properly planted and cared for, they will all grow, and grow well, to develop into a profitable orchard for you.

GRADING—Each tree is carefully examined to make sure the roots, trunk and top are well and properly developed. Trees are graded for size by measuring the caliper 2" above the bud. They are divided as follows. Apple and pear $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and Up. Heights shown are average and will vary with variety. Caliper governs the grade.

QUANTITIES—In making up your order you may add up the total number of trees of all kinds to earn the lowest quantity price. The 1 to 25 rate is for home gardens (see above). Those in the orchard business start with the 100 rate. 100 to 500 take the 100 rate, 500 to 1000 take the 500 rate, 1000 to 2500 take the 1000 rate, over 2500 take the 2500 rate.

DWARF AND SEMI DWARF APPLE TREES

Strong, 1 year trees, budded high to allow for deep planting for best anchorage.

MALLING II-VII-IX-XXV and ALNARP 2 Rootstocks

Caliper	Height	Price each				
		1-25	100	500	1000	2500
$\frac{5}{8}$ " and up	5'-7'	\$2.75	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.30
$\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ "	4'-6'	2.65	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
$\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'-5'	2.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10

Please add 25¢ each to the following varieties for propagating royalties.

Imperial Dbl. Red Delicious, Red Prince Red Delicious, Red Queen Red Delicious:

Add 10¢ each per tree for the following new varieties:

Blaze, Haralson, Mutsu, Spartan, Tydemans Red, Wellington.

MALLING-MERTON 104-106-109-111 and Interstem.

$\frac{5}{8}$ " and Up	5'-7'	\$2.90	\$1.70	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.40
$\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ "	4'-6'	2.80	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30
$\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3'-5'	2.70	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20

Please add the same extras for special varieties as indicated above for trees on Malling rootstocks.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES

1 yr. budded on domestic apple and Bartlett pear roots.

Caliper	Height	1-25	100	500	1000	2500
3/4" and up	6' up	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$1.20	\$1.15	\$1.10
5/8" to 3/4"	5'-6'	1.65	1.15	1.10	1.05	1.00
1/2" to 5/8"	4'-6'	1.50	1.05	1.00	.95	.90
3/8" to 1/2"	3'-5'	1.40	.95	.90	.85	.80

Add the same extras for special Apple varieties as indicated for trees on Malling Roots. PEARS add 10¢ each for new varieties Magnus, Moon-glow and Dawn.

CHERRIES SOUR

1 yr. Virus Free trees budded on Mahaleb roots.

7/8" and Up	6'-up	\$1.75	\$1.25	\$1.20	\$1.15	\$1.10
11/16" to 7/8"	5'-6'	1.65	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.05
9/16" to 11/16"	4'-5'	1.50	1.10	1.05	1.00	.95
7/16" to 9/16"	3'-5'	1.40	.95	.90	.85	.80
5/16" to 7/16"	3'-5'	1.25	.75	.70	.65	.60

DWARF SOUR CHERRY. Meteor and North Star add 15¢ per tree.

CHERRIES SWEET

1 yr. trees budded on Mahaleb and Mazzard roots.

7/8" and Up	6'-up	\$2.75	\$1.60	\$1.55	\$1.50	\$1.45
11/16" to 7/8"	5'-6'	2.65	1.50	1.45	1.40	1.35
9/16" to 11/16"	4'-5'	2.50	1.30	1.25	1.20	1.15
7/16" to 9/16"	3'-5'	2.40	1.05	1.00	.95	.90
5/16" to 7/16"	3'-4'	2.25	.90	.85	.80	.75

Add 10¢ per tree for Mazzard rootstocks. New varieties Chinook, Emperor Francis, Rainier, Venus, Vista and Vic add 10¢ per tree.

PEACHES

1 yr. trees budded on seedling peach roots.

7/16" and Up	5'-up	\$1.75	\$1.10	\$1.05	\$1.00	\$.95
11/16" to 7/8"	5'-6'	1.65	1.00	.95	.90	.85
9/16" to 11/16"	4'-5'	1.50	.90	.85	.80	.75
7/16" to 9/16"	3'-5'	1.40	.75	.70	.65	.60
5/16" to 7/16"	3'-4'	1.25	.55	.50	.45	.40

New Varieties: All Red Elberta, Comanche, Coronet, Earlihale, Babygold #8, Olinda, Jefferson, Prairie Dawn, Royalvee, Redtop, Suncling, Washington, Garnet Beauty add 10¢ per tree.

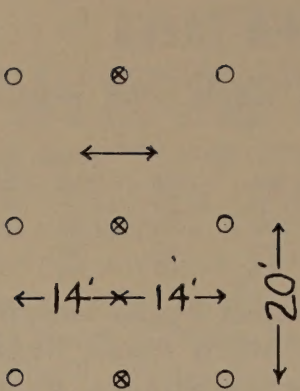
PLUMS

1 yr. trees budded on Myroblan roots.

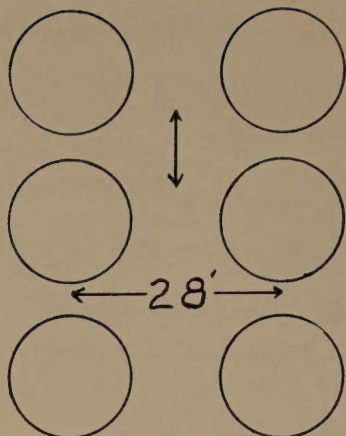
7/8" and Up	6'-up	\$1.90	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$1.45	\$1.40
11/16" to 7/8"	5'-7'	1.80	1.50	1.40	1.35	1.30
9/16" to 11/16"	4'-6'	1.70	1.40	1.30	1.25	1.20
7/16" to 9/16"	3'-5'	1.60	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.10
5/16" to 7/16"	3'-4'	1.40	1.10	.95	.90	.85

APRICOTS

Same price as Plums.



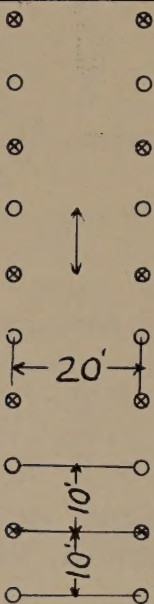
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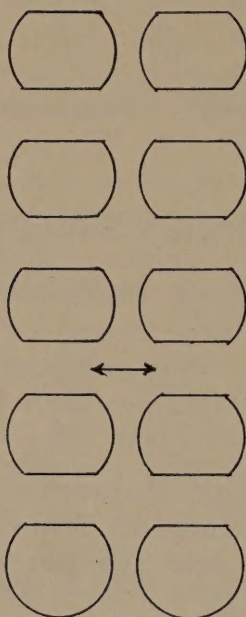
FILLERS. APPROX. 10 YEARS.

PLAN 1



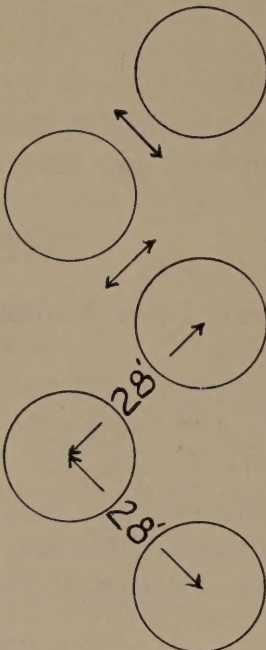
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PLAN 2

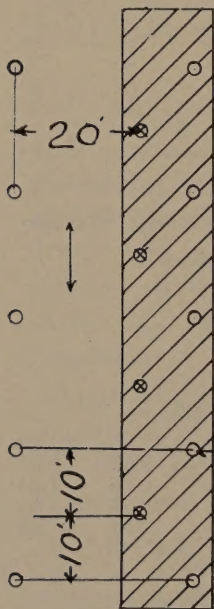


AFTER 1ST THINNING

APPROX. 10 YEARS



AFTER 2ND THINNING

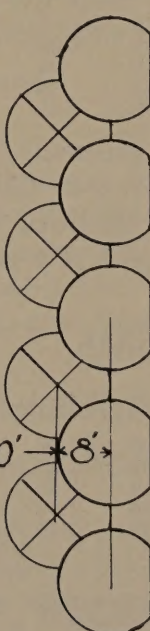


AS PLANTED



READY FOR THINNING

AREA FOR CHEMICAL WEED CONTROL



AFTER THINNING

PLAN 3

HELPFUL PLANTING PLANS

Heavy production of quality fruit as early as possible in the life of the orchard is essential today and will be even more so in the future. The early and heavy production characteristics of modern rootstocks, coupled with the superior strains available, give the grower great opportunities in planning a new orchard.

On the opposite page are 3 planting plans. Each has its advantages and disadvantages. The planting distance and tree population shown should be regarded as **Examples Only**, and in practice may need modification to fit conditions. All 3 of these plans allow you to plant different vigors of rootstock and varieties and then remove the least desirable at the time of thinning.

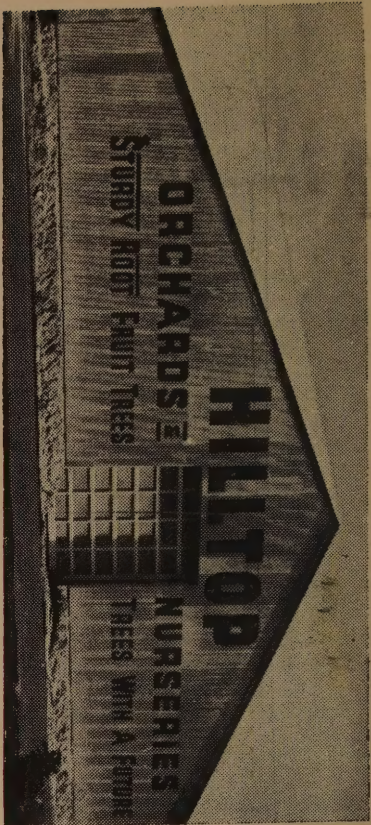
PLAN 1. This shows the hedgerow type of planting that is rapidly gaining favor, particularly with semi dwarf rootstocks. Permanent trees can be spaced 20' x 28' with fillers in the 28' spaces. Note that you drive across the varieties before the fillers are removed and with the variety after removal. As an example, M II or similar stock could be used for the permanents and M VII or MM 106 for fillers.

PLAN 2. This plan is commonly used in the Northwest to obtain maximum production early. Note that you will drive three different ways, the final way being diagonal and across the varieties unless they are planted on the diagonal.

PLAN 3. This is a new plan that we feel has considerable merit. Note that you end up with the permanent trees in a rectangular hedge row pattern and you drive with the variety all the time. The space between the trees is 12½' instead of 10' which allows fillers a little more room. This plan depends upon the use of chemical weed control, as cultivation between fillers and permanents is impractical.

NOTES: Plans are drawn to the scale of 1" equals 20'. Tree diameter at the time of first thinning is shown as 16', at second thinning 20' and driving space between rows at 8'.

For number of trees per acre see page 23.



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